The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,208, New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash As.4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Textlines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line..... „ 0 6
Second insertion ..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates, may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—THE fine first class Frigate built Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, Charles Simonds, Commander. Has first rate accommodation for passengers. For Freight or passage apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH MARCH,—Messrs. GREEN'S regular Passenger ship VERNON, Edward Jones, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars, apply to

Bombay, 19th February 1862. WALLACE & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST. The A 1 French Ship ISTAPA, for freight, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.

9, Rampart Row.

FOR HODEIDAH AND JUDDAH.

THE Fast Sailing Ship KOSSUTH, 508 Tons Register, P. L. Jones, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st March, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight and further particulars apply to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, H. H. the Nizam's Ship Agency.

15th Feb. 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain J. G. Griesbe, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY the 27th February, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons, and 520 H. P.,) Captain N. I. Skottowe, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 1st March at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests of Opium not in the ship on that date.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 599 Tons, and 160 Horse Power, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 8th March at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

22nd February 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ „ the 19th April.
„ „ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. Menezes,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

21st February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHOOL, Purnonan s. Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 12 o'clock A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *James Russell*, Muir, Commander, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents for Captain Muir.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per Ship *Maha Ranee*, Carr, Commander, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Carr will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages, after they have left the ship's side.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Agents.

20th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. Robinson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of 13218 Iron Rails shipped by Edward Corry, of London, in the *Pride of the Ocean* to *Order*, that these goods are now ready for delivery, and that unless boats be sent alongside the ship within two days to receive the said goods they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners & Capt. of the *Pride of the Ocean*.
Bombay, 24th February 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY OFFICE, situated in the Apollo Street, recently vacated by the Shipping Register Office. For particulars apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co., No. 6, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1862.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Lucsia point, of the plains of Choak point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.s Cotton Screw.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers,
Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.—At Matheran, several commodious and well furnished Bungalows for the coming hot season.

FOR SALE—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. Ginger's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

A CARD.

IT will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for Newspapers and Periodicals for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting off payment till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
Received Per Steamer "Malta."

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By Max Muller. Second edition. 8vo..... Rs. 8 0
LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN. By the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." Post 8vo. cloth 6 12
ONCE A WEEK. Vol. V. July to December, 1861. Illustrated 5 12
CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Vol. III. Illustrated. Royal 8vo 6 12
THE LADY OF LA GARAYE. A Poem. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. 4to cloth gilt 5 12
URSULA. A Tale. By the author of "Amy Herbert." Cheap edition..... 3 8
LONDON LABOUR AND LONDON POOR. Extra ("Those that will not work," including Thieves, Prostitutes, and Beggars). With Illustrations. By H. Mayhew. 8vo 8 0
LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE. 31st edition, for 1862. Royal 8vo 24 0
HURST & BLACKETT'S LIBRARY. The Romance of the Forum. By Peter Burke. One vol. Fcap. 8vo. cloth 3 12
OBERON'S HORN AND FAIRY STORIES. By Henry Morley. In one vol. Crown 8vo. cloth 3 12
THE SHILLING WAVERLEY. I Waverley Novels. Cheap edition. To be completed in Twenty vols. Fcap. 8vo. sewed 0 12
AGONY POINT. By the Rev. J. Pycroft. New edition, in One vol. Crown 8vo..... 3 12
LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. By Edward Walford. With Portrait. Sewed. 0 12
THE PRISONER IN BURMAH. A Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah. By Henry Gouger. New edition, with Additions. Post 8vo..... 9 0
CHAMBERS'S ASTRONOMY. A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy. By George F. Chambers. Post 8vo. Illustrated. 9 0
HISTORY OF MODERN MUSIC. By John Hullah. Post 8vo. cloth 5 0
QUARITCH'S MILITARY LIBRARY. Vol. I. The History of Infantry. Fcap. 8vo..... 1 4
LADIES' TREASURY. Vol. V., for 1861. With illustrations 4 to..... 5 12
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Vol. 44. July to December, 1861. Post 8vo. cloth..... 4 8
JOHNSTON'S MAP OF CANADA. With an Enlarged Chart of the Routes from Great Britain to British North America 1 4
THE ROMAN MAIDEN. A Tale. By Charles Rowcroft. Fcap 1 8
RANKING'S MEDICAL ABSTRACT. Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Science. Vol. 34. Post 8vo. cloth 5 0
REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By Goulburn, Rose, Heurtley, Irons, Davison, Randall and Wordsworth. With Preface, by the Bishop of Oxford 9 0
BURKE'S PEERAGE. A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the British Empire. By Sir Bernard Burke 28 0
NOTES ON THE CHASE OF THE WILD RED DEER IN DEVONSHIRE AND SOMERSET. By Charles Palk Collyns. Square 8vo. cloth 12 0
DR. WALSHE ON THE HEART. Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels. By Dr. Walshe. Third edition, Enlarged. Post 8vo. cloth 9 8
INSTINCT AND REASON; Or the First Prin ciples of Human Knowledge. By Sir Gibbon Rankin, Bart. Small 8vo. cloth. 3 12
SCENES WHERE THE TEMPTER HAS TRIUMPHED. By the author of "Experiences of a Gaol Chaplain." Sewed 0 12
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS. By Edmond About. Sewed 0 12
THE PROVERBS OF SCOTLAND. Collected and arranged by Alexander Hislop. Fcap. 8vo. 4 8
THE BREACH OF LIFE; Or, Mal-Regeneration, and its Effects upon the Enjoyments and Life of Man (Manugraph). By George Catlin. 8vo. boards..... 2 0
SEVEN ANSWERS TO THE SEVEN "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By J. Nathaniel Griffin, M.A. 8vo 6 8
THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON. By G. A. Sala. Three vols. Post 8vo..... 0 24
GOOD FOR NOTHING; Or, All Down Hill. By G. S. W. Melville, author of "Digby Grand." Two vols. Post 8vo..... 12 0
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS. A Cheap Edition of Livingstone's "Africa." Post 8vo ... 4 8
NORMAN SINCLAIR. By Professor Aytoun. Three vols. Post 8vo. Reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine* 24 0
SILAS MARINER. By George Eliot. Cheap edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth 4 8
HISTOIRE DE CAPITAINE CASTAGNETTE. By Manuel. With Illustrations by Doré. 4to 6 0
THE FAMILY FRIEND. July to December, 1861. Post 8vo 2 0
HANDBOOK OF RAILWAY SITUATIONS. With Forms of Train Tables, &c. 0 12
THE HISTORICAL GUIDE-POST. By the Editor of *The Reason Why*. Post 8vo 2 0
ORLEY FARM. By A. Trollope. Vol. I. With illustrations. Cloth 8 4
ROUGH DIAMONDS. By J. Hollingshead. Illustrated by H. Sanderson. Post 8vo 2 12
DASENT'S TALES FROM THE NORSE. Selections from Norse Tales. For the use of Children. With illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth 5 12
WITCH STORIES. By E. Lynn Linton. One vol. Post 8vo 8 0
WHEN THE SNOW FALLS. By W. Moy Thomas. A new edition. Crown 8vo. cloth ... 3 12
AMONG THE TARTAR TENTS; Or, The Lost Fathers. By Anne Bowman. Post 8vo. cloth 3 12
THE MAGNET STORIES For 1861. Third vol. 12mo. cloth 2 0
NATURE AND THE SUPERNATURAL. By Horace Bushnell. Fcap. 8vo 2 12
WONDERS, EVENTS, AND DISCOVERIES OF THE TIME. 12mo. cloth 2 12
LIVES OF WITS AND HUMORISTS, by J. Timbs, 2 vol. cloth 13 8
ISAAC BICKERSTAFFE, by Sir R. Steele, and J. Addison Illustrated, with Photographs. 8vo. cloth 8 0
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. 2vol. crown 8vo cloth..... 16 0
MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF ENGLAND, crown 8vo cloth 3 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Three per Cent. or Rupees Fifteen per Share, *free of Income Tax*, for the half year ending 31st December last (making, with the four and half per Cent. Dividend declared in August last, Seven and half per Cent. for the year) will be paid to Proprietors on and after Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 28th instant to the 5th March.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividends.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN with a view to prevent imposition by servants purchasing meat in the public Markets, the Clerk in each Market is furnished with a printed Ticket marked with the day of the Week, and denoting the quality and prices of the Meat whether 1st, 2nd, or 3rd sort, which it is recommended to Masters to direct their servants to apply for, the charge for the Ticket will be 3 pies each from the 1st of March next 1862.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
J. WATSON.
Inspector of Slaughter Houses, &c.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Semi-Grand PIANO, *Collard and Collards*, made expressly for India. Apply to A. T., at this Office.

FOR SALE.

PATENT QUININE TONIC WATER, Double Soda Water and sparkling Lemonade just arrived from London by the ship *Morayshire*. Apply at Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1862.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BENCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

BOOKS FOR SALE

AT cost price, at the Shop of Hajee Ahmed Essa, Bookseller, Next Door to Harry Peat's, No. 88 Medow Street Fort.

Volumes.		Rs.
5	Macaulay's History of England, Large Edition	40
13	Alison's History of Europe	35
5	Magregor's Commercial Statistics, Second Edition	35
8	Burke's Speeches, Bohn's Edition	20
7	Gibbons' Rome with various notes, Bohn's Edition	20
2	Raffles' History of Java, Second Edition Large, with Map	30
6	Excelsior Helps to progress, New, Complete	12
25	Black's General Atlas, New 1859	25
25	Waverly Novels, by Sir Walter Scott, Paper Bound	25
2	Taffer's History of Knights of Malta, New, in 2 volumes	10
5	United States Exploring Expedition with Map	20
7	Dispatches Letter of Lord Nelson, with Notes, Large Edition	30
20	Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, new	40
3	The Thousand and one Nights, New Edition, by E. D. Lane	23
	Shakespeare's Plays and Poems. Illustrated 7th Edition, New	11
15	Shakespeare with 170 Illustrations, Pictorial Edition	30
2	Mohun Lal's Life of Dost Mahomed Khan of Kabul, New Edition	9
2	Samuel Johnson's Works, with an Essay	10
2	The Nizam, His History, by H. G. Briggs, New	224
2	Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures of Mine	30
	Forbes' Hindustanee Dictionary, 1859, New	25
	Shakespear's Hindustanee Dictionary New 1849	35
	Candy's Mahratta Dictionary	16
	Freitac's Lexicon Arabic	20
	Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary.	50
	Forbes' Hindustanee Grammar	7
	Robertson's English and H. Vocabulary	3

PURSHOTUM FAKERJEE,
SIGN BOARD PAINTER,
Kalbadavi Road, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Godown.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
East Street Poona.

COHEN & CO.

LATE of Firm Davis and Cohen, Terms Cash. Have on Commission Sale Grey and Spotted Skin Stilton Cheese, Champagne, Vine Tints, Silver Geneva, Watches and Chains.

Also,

An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse. A Broughami and horse, &c. &c.

N. B.—Godowns closed on Saturdays.

20, Medow Street.

COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the pealing, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.

Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

R. DAWSON & Co.

Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN LONDON,
For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.
Capital, £2,000,000, *Sterling*.
Directors.
Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fosser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Raikes, Esq. (Messrs. Raikes Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Baglee, Young, & Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)
Manager.
George Henry Whyting.
Sub-Manager.
William James Hayes.

The Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss or eastioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two million Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED.

AGENTS to collect labourers for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Works. Apply to the Deputy Engineer, Bandora.

TO MEDICAL MEN.

ANY MEDICAL MEN desirous of going Home next month round the Cape, may meet with a passage on favorable terms by applying to

LAWRENCE & Co.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to a gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

A DOG CART, fitted with moveable Buggy Hood, and Umbrella Pole, with or without Horse and Harness. Apply to "J. S.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 550, to be seen at the house of the Rev. J. Aitken, Bellasis Road.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400; now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do	13 „ „
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts.	„ „	18
	No. 2	Blue „	30
	„ Pts.	„ „	16
	No. 3	Yello „	26
	„ Pts.	„ „	14
	No. 4	Green „	22
	„ Pts.	„ „	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	„ Pts.	„ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		40
	„ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
Hock	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Bramberger		35
	Rudeshimer		27
	Hockheimer		26
	Black Seal		28
	„ Pts.		14
Port	Red Seal		22
	„ Pts.		11
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	„ „	30
	Pale	Brown „	25
	Light Golden	Green „	24
	Pale	Yellow „	22
	Pale	White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			26
„ „ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			22
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	„	„ Pts.	21
	White	„ Bottles	42
	„	„ Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
„		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

BURTON BREWERY COMPANY'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, just landed ex "*Redan*," in good order and condition. Apply to

ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY. 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following lately received.

	Rs.	As.
ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF INDIA	11	4
ADVENTURES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA DU CHAILLU	16	0
GREEK HISTORY FROM PLUTARCH.—By Clough	3	12
HIDE AND SEEK.—By Wilkie Collins	3	12
THE DEAD SECRET.—By ditto	3	12
BARNARD SMITH'S ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA	7	0
THE LEGENDARY AND ROMANTIC BALLADS OF SCOTLAND.—Edited by Charles Mackay	4	8
SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.—By Dean Ramsay. 2 vols.	8	0
URE'S PHILOSOPHY OF MANUFACTURES &c. 8vo	4	12
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES	8	0
JACKSON'S BOOK-KEEPING	3	4
DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY	6	4
THE WHITE CHIEF.—By Captain Mayne Reid	2	4
THE RIFLE RANGERS.—By Captain Mayne Reid	2	4
THE WAR TRAIL.—By Captain Mayne Reid	2	4
THE SCALP HUNTERS. ditto ditto	2	4
THE QUADROON OR ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.—By Capt. Mayne Reid	2	4
THE GOLD SEEKERS.—By Gustave Aimard	2	8
THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.—By Richard Johnson	2	12
TWICE ROUND THE CLOCK.—By George Augustus Sala	6	12
QUEENSLAND.—AUSTRALIA, THE ORIGIN, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE ABORIGINES.—By John Dunmore Lang	9	0
DUTCH PICTURES.—By George Augustus Sala	3	12
TOM BROWN AT OXFORD, in 4 vols. 8vo	20	0
THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.—By Sir Edward Creasy	8	0
EARLY EGYPTIAN HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG	3	12
HISTORY OF BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.—By Edward Thornton	10	0
LIFE AMONGST THE INDIANS.—By Geo. Catlin	4	8
MEN WHO WERE EARNEST, THE SPRINGS OF THEIR ACTIONS AND INFLUENCE. A SERIES OF BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES	3	12
THE CURIOSITIES OF FOOD OR THE DAINTIES AND DELICACIES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.—By Peter Lund Simmonds	3	12
THE SPEAR AND THE RIFLE, OR RECOLLECTIONS OF SPORT IN INDIA.—By an old Shekarree	1	12
EARNING AND LIVING, OR FROM HAND TO MOUTH.—By M. A. S. Barber	2	12
OLD BONES OR NOTES FOR YOUNG NATURALISTS.—By the Rev. W. S. Symonds	2	0
A DICTIONARY OF MODERN SLANG, CANT, AND VULGAR WORDS	3	0
HINTS FOR THE TABLE OR THE ECONOMY OF GOOD LIVING	1	0
ABOUT LONDON.—By J. Ewing Ritchie	2	10

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Memorial to His Late Royal Highness The Prince Consort.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, IN BOMBAY, for the above Fund will be received by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash*.

JUST RECEIVED PER "CLEADON."

LADIES AND Childrens New Patent Eyeleted Skeleton Skirts of all sizes, Ladies China Crape Silk Mantillas, Ladies and Gentlemen's colored Kid Gloves, also air-tight Japan Tin Boxes of different sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co.
(next door to Henderson & Co.) Medow Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Babooh Tank Road, Commission Agents.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A NEW SOCIABLE, built to order for the present owner but has not yet been used, by Stocken Belgrave Square... ... ...Rs. 2,000 0
A BROUGHAM, built to order for the present owner, fitted complete with Rumble, Imperials, Travelling Cases, &c., by Gillens, Long Acre... ... ... 1,400 0
A BAROUCHE, built to order, of the late owner, by Peters, N. Audley Street... ...1,800 0
A SOCIABLE, built to the same order, by Booker, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, 1,500 0
A PHAETON, built to the same order, by Barker, of Chandos Street... ... ...1,200 0
A NEARLY NEW FOUR HORSE HARNESS, made to order of the present owner, by Williamson and Kidd... ... ... 400 0
Ditto Ditto 200 0
Ditto Ditto 200 0
Ditto Ditto 200 0

HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & SO., Rampart Row, beg to call the attention of all lovers of good Music, to their superior stock of Harmoniums, the large consignment received per Ship *Windsor Castle* has met with unqualified praise—some of the Instruments are of a novel construction and seldom imported to this country. Their prices range between Rs. 150 and 1200 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 27th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 015/16d.to2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99⅞.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½.
Ohina	do do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213¼ per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	16¾
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Clocks Land Company ...	10,000	193 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 740 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manekjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
Loan 1835-36	88
Loan 1842-43	88
Loan 1854-55	100
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	106¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Cassiva	,, 230 do.
Austrian Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Her Silver	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 24th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... 209 to 210	None.
Dholleras, ...	Rs. 168 to 174
Oomrawutties	,, 165 to 170
Comptas, ...	,, 174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	,, 235 to 238
New Surtees, and Naggur	,, 199 to 192
Kandeish, ...	,, 189 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 191 to 195
Dholleras ..... (do. do.)	,, 179 to 180
Oomrawutties ..... (March and April)	,, 179 to 180
Veravole ..... (do. do.)	,, 163 to 170
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	,, 238 to 240
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 33 to 34	

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(From the Englishman's Weeky Mail, Feb. 18.)

Corrected up to 4 P. M. Monday, 17th Feb., 1862.

The *Candia* with the mails of the 10th of January arrived here on the 14th, and the Bombay Express with the mails of the 18th arrived this morning.

PRODUCE MARKET.—This market, owing to the fluctuations in the Home Markets is generally inactive. The bazar is but moderately supplied, and consequently there is no pressure to sell. American buyers are again operating freely, chiefly in hides, seeds, shell lac and indigo. The prohibition to export saltpetre has not yet been taken off, but probably will be so soon.

IMPORT MARKET.—Continues in a very quiet state from absence of buyers, and it is extremely difficult to move any quantity of any description of goods.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market for Government Stocks is dull, and speculators are inclined to sell at lower rates, present quotations may be considered nominal.

MONEY MARKET.—Money is somewhat more in demand and the Bank of Bengal has advanced its rate one per cent. all round. True, unemployed balances have considerably decreased.

EXCHANGE.—A very limited business has been done for this opportunity on Exchange. Bills on London have sold at 2-0 9/16 to 2-0⅝, for Bank Bills 2-0 11/16 to 2-0⅝ for credits and 2-0 ½ to 2-1 for Documentary. On France there is no change from the rate quoted by the last mail. On China sales have been made at the average of 214 for $100. On Mauritius rates are 52 and 52½ for 30 and 60 days' dp.

FREIGHTS.—Our market, which has been wavering and unsettled for some time, has not been improved by the advices of the 10th and telegram of the 18th ultimo, and it is only supported from further decline by the limited amount of tonnage in port. The following charters have been effected : viz *H. M. Hayes* (A.) 1317, to load a cargo of grain for Mauritius at Rs. 1-11 per bag ; *Atlas*, (D.) 813, to load from rice ports for Europe at £4-10 per ton open charter ; *John Duncan*, 921, to load from Akyab for Europe at £4-2-6 United Kingdom, and £4-12-6 Continent; *Compeer*, (A.) 863 to load a full cargo for Boston at $13 per ton ; *Bella Isla*, 1150, to load a full cargo, viz *Bremen* £4-5 per ton ; *King Arthur*, 1221 to load a cargo of rice for Colombo at Rs. 1-6-6 per bag ; *John Wood* ; 570, on her way from Mauritius to load at Rangoon for Europe at £4 United Kingdom, and £4-10 Continent.

INDIGO.—Of Indigo there is, at this season, nothing to say.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 10, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£564,000.
London Bankers { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 500, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. If the amount is under Rs. 1,000, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1 per cent. on amounts withdrawn	,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account balances under Rs. 1,000 in Bombay nor over the 40,000, unless by special agreement.
No coupons paid or cash received under Rs. 50.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, on demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 1 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge ; the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or from proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the BANK, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 25th January 1861. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposits Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge ; the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or from proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the BANK, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th January 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1862, *by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, MHOW, NEEMUCH, HOSE-KOWA and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £400,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes ADVANCES on the pledge and deposits of Government Papers.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, on demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of other Societies of the Officers of the Army are eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for Loans not Negotiable, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respects particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing he Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Overland Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name as entered in the Bank's Register)* and the shape at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of Honourable Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Offices of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 19th January 1863. Manager.

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE position of the Import Market, especially with regard to piece goods, is becoming more unsatisfactory, owing to the continued unaccountable absence of legitimate demand and the advance of the season. As fresh importers seem to have met the market rather freely, and as the native holders have likewise evinced eagerness to part with their stocks, almost all kinds of staple cotton fabrics have suffered a decline in value. During the fortnight under report business to a pretty large extent has been transacted, in consequence of the reduction in prices, forward to reduce their long-held stocks. Yarns are in active request at prices in favour of buyers Among Metals, Iron has been largely dealt in, in most instances at higher prices, while Copper has become dull.

The Export Market has been less active ; the prices of Cotton are cheaper, and the demand is confined to parcels for ready delivery. There is nothing doing in Seeds.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Holders of Grey Goods having met the market rather freely, prices of almost all descriptions have receded, and a large business has resulted during the fortnight. Grey Shirtings of 40 in. up to 6 lbs at one time evinced better symptoms, but owing to forced sales, prices have receded about one to three annas ; other weights have also participated in the decline ; 45 in. cloth has been but sparingly dealt in, and prices are nominally lower ; 50 and 54 in. cloths have changed hands at lower figures. The enquiry for Grey cloths is very dull and prices shew a decline. Grey Domestics of all kinds are dull, except 40 and 45 in. cloths which have some enquiry. Grey T. Cloth's can be sold at a concession in value ; heavy makes are more depressed than the light qualities. Grey Cambrics remain unchanged. Grey Madapollams can be moved off slowly at lower rates. Grey Printers are in good request at about previous rates. Grey Jacconets are dull and enquired for at reduced rates. Grey Mulls fetch full prices such as were obtainable in November and December last, although they are not eagerly enquired for.

Bleached goods generally are unchanged since our last ; the Market is dull and we do not hear of transactions beyond a few movements of Shirtings, Jaconets, Dhoties, fine Mulls, and Lappets.

Turkey Red goods have but a small demand, and prices remain low ; sales of Cambries, Scarfs and a few pieces of Jaconets are reported.

Dyed and Printed Goods are now getting out of season, and one consequently less required for.

YARNS.—There has been an increased demand for both Mule and Water Twist since last mail, and a large business has been done during the fortnight. Water Nos. 20, 30, and 40 have realised higher prices. The movements of Mule Twist have been heavy at decline for Nos. 30, 40, and 50 ; the lower counts are at present out of enquiry. Of Mock Water Twist, No. 40 has realised 10¾ annas. Colored Yarns maintain their position, and prices are firm ; a few bales of Green No. 40 were sold at 14 annas, and Orange Nos. 30 to 50 at 13¾ to 14 annas per lb. Sales reported are :—

10	Bales	Mule Twist	No. 60	at As.	13
7	,,	Do.	,, 80	,,	13¾
5	,,	Do.	,, 80	,,	16
3	,,	Do.	,, 90	,,	17
212	,,	Mock Water Twist	,, 40	,,	10¾
51	,,	Water Twist	,, 20	,,	8 15/16
27	,,	Do.	,, 30	,,	14
13	,,	Mule Twist	,, 30	,,	9½
15	,,	Do.	,, 40	,,	10¾
14	,,	Do.	,, 50	,,	11
3	,,	Do.	,, 60	,,	12¾
34	,,	Orange Twist	,, 30 to 50	,,	13¾
10	,,	Green Twist	,, 40	,,	14
44	,,	Water Twist	,, 30	,,	11¾
33	,,	Mule Twist	,, 30	,,	10 3/16
135	,,	Do.	,, 40	,,	10¾
25	,,	Do.	,, 20	,,	7½
30	,,	Do.	,, 20	,,	7¾
10	,,	Water Twist	,, 24	,,	8
30	,,	Mule Twist	,, 24	,,	8 1/16
30	,,	Water Twist	,, 30	,,	11
95	,,	Do.	,, 30	,,	11½
15	,,	Do.	,, 40	,,	11¾
25	,,	Mule Twist	,, 30	,,	10 3/16
70	,,	Do.	,, 40	,,	10¾
70	,,	Do.	,, 50	,,	11½

METALS.—The demand for Copper has become dull since our last report and prices are one Rupee lower. We notice sales of 1500 cwt. Braziers at Rs. 58-14 to 59-2 and Tiles at Rs. 57½. Yellow Metal is also lower, Sheathing has realised Rs. 47½ and Braziers Rs. 49. Of Iron, we note large sales of Nail Rod, Hoop, and Sheet at advanced prices ; Bars are less enquired for, a few hundred tons of British have changed hands at Rs. 28½ for ordinary and Rs. 29½ for good assortment ; Swedish are quoted lower. Steel in tubs remains unchanged ; in faggots fetches a higher value. Spelter and Tin Plates are dull and without sales. Lead and Quicksilver quiet at our quotations. Sales are :—

200	Cwt.	Yellow Metal Sheathing ...at	Rs.	47	8	0 p. cwt.
100	,,	Do.	,,	49	12	0
1450	,,	Copper Braziers	,,	59	2	0
500	,,	Do.	,,	58	14	0,
1100	,,	Do.	,,	58	7	0
500	,,	Copper Tile	,,	57	4	0
2000	,,	Do.	,,	57	8	0
100	,,	Copper Sheathing	,,	57	2	0
350	,,	,, Australian	,,	56	0	0
1000	,,	Steel in Tubs	,,	10	0	0
300	,,	Yellow Metal Brazier	,,	49	0	0
100	,,	Do.	,,	49	12	0
6900	Bdls.	Sheet Iron	,,	6-4 to 6	5	0
60	,,	Swedish Iron	,,	52	14	0
3000	Bundles	Steel	,,	12	13	6
1000	Cwt.	Steel in Faggots	,,	12	13	6
1000	Bdls.	Rod Nail Rod (to arrive)	,,	42	8	0
1000	Bdls.	Rod Nail Round (to arrive)	,,	42	12	0
2000	,,	Iron Hoop (to arrive)	,,	6	7	0
1000	,,	Do. Sheathing (to arrive)...	,,	6	7	0
70	Candies	English Iron	,,	29	8	0 p. cdy.
150	Tons	Do.	,,	28	8	0
30	,,	Boxes Tin Plates	,,	12	8	0 p. box.

COALS.—The enquiry continues dull at our quotations.

COCHINEAL.—We note improvement yet in this article ; prices are nominal.

SAFFRON.—Neglected at present. Sale :

200 lbs. Saffron	Rs. 23	p. lb.

CORDAGE is still enquired for.

CANVAS dull at previous rates.

BEER AND SPIRITS remain unchanged in position ; a moderate enquiry exists at our quotations.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—An active demand continued to prevail for this staple for some days after the departure of last Mail and a good amount of business was transacted in New Cotton for delivery in April, but latterly owing to dull advices received by telegrams from Liverpool via Alexandria and Galle, the market lost its brisk tone, and buyers kept back from entering into contracts for distant delivery, while they have evinced much eagerness to secure arrivals of new crop on the spot. Buyers have readily paid high prices for New Cotton on the spot, and would doubtless have purchased much larger quantities at advanced rates, if supplies were available, but our expectations for plentiful supplies by this time, have been frustrated, and the paucity of arrivals continues to disappoint our merchants. Old Cotton is out of favour. The firm advices received yesterday by the Overland Mail steamer is calculated to restore some activity to the market and influence the prices which are rather weak. Sales reported are :—

Candies.		Rs. per Candy.	
75	Oomerawatty Akote	197½	
1000	New Broach	195	deliverable in April.
100	,, Dholleruh	182½	do. May.
50	Old Comptа	175	
50	New Oomerawatty Akote	199	ready.
800	New Broach	194	deliverable in April.
100	,, Oomerawatty Akote	197½	ready.
125	Old Hingughat	187½	
800	New Oomerawatty Akote	198	ready.
100	New Dholleruh	181	deliverable in May.
	,, Oomerawatty Akote	184	do. March.
500	Do.	195½	ready.
1250	New Dholleruh	183	deliverable in April & May.
1250	,, Broach	195½	do. do.
200	,, Dholleruh	182	do. do.
150	,, Dharwar Sawginned	188½	do. May.
200	,, Oomerawatty Akeen	196 to 197	ready.
500	,, Dholleruh	183	do.
100	,, Oomerawatty...	194	do.
50	,, Broach	195	do.
400	,, Broach	195	deliverable in April.
50	,, Bhownuggur ...	195	ready.
200	,, Veravaul	168	deliverable in April.
200	,, Oomrawutty...	183½	do.
100	Old Hingunghat ...	190	ready.
100	New Oomerawatty Akote	198	do.
50	,, Broach	210	do.
50	,, Oomerawatty Akote	197	do.
75	,, Bhownuggur ...	195	do.
300	Old Comptа	176	do.
150	,, Vingorla	175	do.

WOOL.—The demand has again improved, and prices are quoted higher. A good amount of purchases have been effected by native shippers.

OILSEEDS.—The market has remained quite dull and without any transactions ; prices are merely nominal. Stocks of Linseed are not very large and consequently holders are not anxious to press sales ; it is quoted Rs. 5-8 to 5-9 as. Rapeseed is worth Rs. 6-10 as. to Rs. 6-12. Sesame, Rs. 33. Niger Seed Rs. 25 to 26. Ground Nuts Rs. 26 to 27.

COFFEE.—Mocha is out of stock. Malabar is but sparingly held at high prices.

PEPPER.—Stocks are moderate, and prices nominal in the absence of sales.

SALTPETRE.—A moderate business has been done at our quotations.

MADDER-ROOT.—Market is bare of stocks and no supplies arriving from Sind ; Muscat is offering at Rs. 4 to 4-8 as.

OPIUM.—Last advices from China report an improvement in rates there,—notwithstanding which our market had a downward tendency during the early part of the past fortnight. This was owing to a rumour in the Bazar that Government contemplated reducing the duty on Malwa Opium. The rumour has since died away and the market has rallied ; to-days quotation being Rs 1510 with a firm demand.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY has been in demand, but the rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay remain unaltered. The following statement of the Bank's affairs shews that advanced rates will immediately have to follow the restoration of activity in the Produce Market.

Owing to advices of low rates received from Calcutta, Government Securities have fallen considerably in value and are now quoted as follows :—Fours, 88 ; Fives, 100½ ; and Five-and-half, 106½.

The Commercial Bank yesterday declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum for the half year ending 31st December 1861.

Exchange.—Rates on England opened at 2s. 0¾d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, and closed at 2s. 0¾d. Document Bills were opened at 2s. 1¼d. and closed at 2s. 0-15/16d. to 2s. 1d. China Credits were sold at 2s. 0¼d.

Inland Exchange shows but a slight alteration ; the rate on Calcutta for Bills at 60 days' sight is Rs. 98. for Bills on demand Rs. 99½ to 99¾. For 60 days' sight Bills on China, Rs. 213 to 213½ per 100 dollars.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 26	Salsette (s)	Burne	Suez 12 Feb.
	Pilot (s)	Paddicombe	Gogo 25 Feb.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 25	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Malabar Coast.
	Japan	Henderson	Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from Gogo.—His Highness Thacore of Moorbee Heerchund, Esq. ; Harevanchund, Esq.; and 175 followers.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Pioneer*, to Malabar Coast.—Lieut. Irvin, 44th Regiment ; Mr. Syed Mohidin ; Mr. Sadasew Cassinath ; and ten natives.

Per barque *Japan*, to Mauritius.—Mr. Robert ; and 42 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Ship *Morava*, R. White, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Natolia*, J. Maguire, bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 26th February 1862.

Recorder.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Khimjee Lalljee : 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Clara Wheeler.—275 bundles Myrabolums, 137½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee.

Peter Maxwell.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee.

Sebastapol.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cullianjee Lavjiba.

Mornington.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Ruttensy Veljjee.

Black Eagle.—86 bales Cotton, 301 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Soonawalla and Co.

Gleadower.—56 bags Munjeets, 62 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Feronia.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Tame lane.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—25 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

Steamer *Malta.*—2 bales Piece Goods, Abdool Hosen Mahomedally.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 package Silk Piece Goods, 50 pieces ; 1 package Silver Ornaments, Syed Abdool Rasool ; 1 box Country Working Boxes, 25 numbers, Dadabhoy Pallonjee ; 1 package E. Saffron, 25

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27th JAN. AND 3rd FEB.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain G. C. Burne, arrived in our harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 12th, and Aden on the 19th instant.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Major Dysart; Captain Cumberledge; Mr. Yates; Mr. E. Gardner; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas; Mr. Echalaz; Mr. J. Fleming; Mr. J. T. Dawson; Mr. C. R. Drummond; Mr. Morris; Rev. J. Cooper; Rev. J. W. Soans; Miss Christison; Mrs. C. Deacon; Captain R. R. Wallace; Mr. D. Fletcher; Mr. Young; Mr. Parsons; Captain Peirce; Mrs. Tanner's European servant; Mrs. Thompson; Miss Thompson; Mrs. Holden; Mr. James Richards; Mr. John Carter; Mr. J. Jackson; Mr. R. Bartlam; Mrs. Nicholls and 2 infant; Mr. J. Nicholls; Mr. W. Lee; Mr. J. Corrie; Mr. B. Fisher; Mrs. Fraser's European servant; Captain Lloyd; Lieut. Hogg's native servant; Miss Brown; Messrs. G. M. Wynn; M. S. Brown, Mr. Holden, G. A. Nickels, M. Lane, John Farr, Jane Farr, P. and O. Co. service.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Ellis; Mr. de Crepeline and servant; Mr. Ralli; Mr. Collette; Captain Turton; Mr. Haussen; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Wotzel; Mr. Watson; Mr. Machin; Mr. Biddleman; Mr. Pollock; Mr. R. Watson; H. B. Gibb; Mrs. P. H. Underwood; Mrs. W. H. Hunt.

From Suez.—Captain and Mrs. Waddington; Mr. Lewis; Mr. Venere; Mr. Batian; Mr. Onslow; Mr. Amphian: Mr. Chrodgang; Mr. Daniel; Mr. Vauleaurs; Mr. Emilius; Mr. Marks; Mr. Marion; Mr. Poliday; Mr. Gruder; Mr. Shouldding; Mr. Allserts; Mr. Goubert; Kather Xaufleire; Otille Spatback; Hendricke Carteo; Gullemene Bull; Mr. Bonnal; Mr. E. Whittal and servant; Mr. J. Holding, P. and O. Co.'s service.

From Aden—Mr. C. Wray, I. N.; Mr. M. Ingle, I. N.; one native camp follower; Messrs. J. W. Sands and W. Orchard, P. and O. Co.'s service.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty has issued orders to the Admiralty prohibiting vessels of war of either of the American belligerents from entering any port of the Bahama Islands without permission of the Governor, or from remaining beyond twenty-four hours in any British or Colonial ports, except in stress of weather or for repairs.

The Indian import duties, and the cotton question have been discussed at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. A strong opinion prevailed against interference with the American blockade.

The French Chambers were opened on January 27th by the Emperor in person. The pacific tone of His Majesty's speech has given general satisfaction.

General M'Clellan has issued an order to his troops to hold themselves in immediate readiness to move against the enemy.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason and their Secretaries have arrived in England. No public recognition has been taken of them.

The American Government declares that the closing the harbour of Charlestown by sunken ships is only temporary, and that when hostilities are over they will remove the obstruction.

Rear Admiral Stopford's appointment to the East India and China Stations has been cancelled. It is said that Rear Admiral Sir L. S. Jones will be selected for the post.

The Papal Government has definitively rejected the proposal of the French Government to negotiate between the Papacy and the Court for Turin.

The Windham Lunacy Commission has terminated, after an enquiry of thirty-four days, in a verdict, finding Mr. Windham of sound mind.

The whole of the Bills drawn by the Indian Council on India have been taken up. Minimum on Calcutta 1s 11⅞d.; on Madras and Bombay 2s.

The following name appears in the obituary of the week:—The Provost of Eaton.

The Archduke Maximilian is spoken of for the throne of Mexico.

Earl Russell's answers to Mr. Seward's despatch has been published. It distinctly maintains the immunity of neutral flags plying between neutral ports.

A Conference of Representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople has been held on the present state of Syria.

The supplementary French expedition to Mexico has already embarked.

The Duke of Cambridge has accepted the Governorship of Woolwich Academy. Major General Sandham is appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Much disorganisation arising from waste of public money, prevails in the Government departments at Washington.

The King of the Belgians is at Osborn; Prince Louis of Hesse has returned to the Continent.

A considerable reinforcement is about to be made to the Austrian fleet.

The publication of the Russian Budget for this year has been ordered by the Czar.

The Pope is said to have declined to send a Nuncio to Russia till the imprisoned and banished ecclesiastics shall have been restored to liberty.

The Italian Brigand Chtavone has offered to surrender.

The President of the Civil Tribunal at Rome has been assassinated.

The "Conqueror," English Line of battle ship, has been wrecked off the Bahamas; crew saved.

A strong Polish agitation has been set on foot by the Roman Catholic clergy in Posen.

Colonel Fane has been elected for Oxfordshire.

Much uneasiness pervades in Russia, arising from the abolition of Serfdom.

The fight for the Champion's belt between Mace and King took place on the 28th January. There were 43 rounds; King was defeated.

Captain Samuel Hays, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service, has obtained his discharge at the Bankruptcy Court.

Sir Harvey Bruce has been returned for Coleraine.

The subscriptions for the families of the Pitmen killed by the late catastrophe at Hartly, amount to about £13,000.

The fund for a national memorial in honour of late Prince Consort amounts to upwards of £25,000.

The official list of the successful candidates for admission to Woolwich Academy has been published.

The movements of Lord Elgin are involved in some obscurity. We have reason for believing that his lordship left London last week and we know that the main part of the final bustle of departure is over. But as it was only two days ago that a subscription of £50 from his lordship was paid into the fund now raising at the Mansion-house for a Memorial to the late Prince Consort, there may yet be more last words before the new Governor-General slips anchor for the East. In any case, if he be not already at sea, it is well to know that he is at least ready for embarkation.

The mystery in which his lordship's intentions have been buried is a novelty in the annals of these great offices. Formerly the departure of a new Governor-General was an event of public importance and special interest, preceded by one of those sumptuous banquets of the magnificence of which even princes might be envious. We have entered a new *régime*. There is no longer a great public body to impart dignity and popular effect to the going out of the Viceroy of India, or to receive him with honours when he comes home. The exit of the Governor-General creates no more sensation than that of the meanest actor on the stage, and is, indeed, hardly noticed at all except by the few who know the importance of the *rôle* he is destined to fill. In Lord Elgin's case we have not even the ordinary information derived on other occasions from the passengers' lists of the outward-bound steamers, because his lordship sails in a vessel placed expressly at his service, and ready to leave at his own time. When he is fairly gone, the fact will become known, just as the most common place incidents become known through the newspapers. We cannot help thinking that a little more publicity and form should wait upon the departure of the nobleman who has been selected to govern the largest and most important of her Majesty's possessions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, Feb.* 3.)

Earl Russell's answer to Mr. Seward's despatch, which we hope will close the correspondence on the Trent affair, has been published. It is a very complete exposure of the American Secretary's ignorance, real or affected, of international law. The whole case lies in a nutshell. Treating the Southern commissioners as belligerents—for as rebels they could not be touched out of the jurisdiction against which they had rebelled. Earl Russell shows that the Federal captain committed a breach of law in seizing them; that the act, from first to last, was a violation of the rights of neutrality; and that although the character of the transaction would have been altered by bringing the vessel to trial before a Prize Court, its illegality would in no way have been diminished. As to the discreditable avowal of Mr. Seward, that he would have detained the prisoners had it been his cue to do so, notwithstanding his admission that such detention would have been illegal, Earl Russell makes the only answer suitable to so disgraceful a statement, that, under no circumstances would England have submitted to the wrong. By this time the American people are beginning to understand and appreciate the English character. They see that our object is not to make a vain display of strength, but to secure the ends of justice; and the notion that we are big talkers and little doers has gone down wonderfully within a few weeks. The attitude taken by Canada has helped also to sober and complex them. They are no longer led away by a Will-o'-the-wisp expectation that Canada is only waiting for an American war-cry to rise up as one man against England. Other delusions are dying out in like manner. The hopelessness of relying upon Ireland is becoming evident: two of the "patriots" of 1848 were found fighting on opposite sides on American soil, and O'Brien's nostrum is rejected by Mr. Seward, who, now that he is brought face with Irish theories, sees that the repeal of the Union is only an Irish disguise for Secession. As to looking for support, moral or physical, from the European Powers, whoare supposed to hate us so much that they would join anybody against us, the Americans cannot be so ill informed as not to know that whatever much the Powers may dislike us, they are not prepared to sacrifice public law and their own interests to a sentiment of resentment or antipathy. Even Russia has condemned the seizure of the commissioners, and expressed a bleak sense of satisfaction at their surrender.

Now that the discussion is happily at an end, her Majesty's Government is doing what it can to prevent misunderstandings for the future, or, at all events, to remove out of English waters the risk of collision. By an order which has just been addressed to the Admiralty, no vessel of war belonging to either of the belligerents will be henceforth permitted to enter any port of the Bahama Islands without having previously obtained the permission of the governor; nor will any such vessel be permitted to remain longer than twenty-four hours in any English or Colonial port, except under stress of weather, or for repairs, nor to provide herself with any facilities of warlike equipment, and only with so much provisions as may be actually necessary for her immediate use, and so much coal as will be required to carry her to the nearest port of her own country. It will be seen that these regulations refer indifferently to both belligerents, and that no favour is shown to either. The intention of the Government is to maintain a strict neutrality, and in order the better to secure that end, they have thus interdicted vessels of war on both sides from making use of our ports for the furtherance of hostilities. We dare say that the Federal government will consider these orders very hard, and complain of our treating the Confederates as belligerents, instead of giving exclusive advantages to the established government of the North. But it is out of the question to think of pleasing the Federal authorities. Strike high or low, it is all the same. In the face of Europe they have dealt with Slidell and Mason as belligerents and, as Tony Lumpkin says, they "must e'en take the consequences."

It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Seward disclaims the intention of permanently blocking up the harbour of Charleston. He says that the operation is purely temporary, and that at the conclusion of the war the sunken vessels will be removed. We are very glad to hear this, and hope that it will be verified by the result.

Surely, the beginning of the end of the Roman question—so long looming nearer and nearer—is close at hand at last. The French government has remonstrated with the Pope in a kind and anxious tone, but in a manner which bears very much the appearance of a final appeal, and the Pope has replied, through Cardinal Antonelli, in words which might be translated into the famous Hibernian expression of obstinacy, "I will be drowned, and nobody shall save me." The Pope won't be saved. He never will surrender up an inch of the sacred territory—never, never, never. What is to be done? France cannot go on protecting Rome for ever. The expense is beginning to tell upon the finances of that empire; besides which the "situation" becomes otherwise unprofitable and insupportable. The Italian question is rapidly becoming an European question, and a time is approaching when if it be not settled by France it will be settled by Europe. But it is believed that this last conclusive rejection of the Emperor's advice must compel a movement of some kind, and that the French troops will either be withdrawn, or will admit the Italians to a joint occupation with them. The particular mode by which the change will be effected is, as yet, matter of speculation; but that the present state of things is not destined to last many months may be taken for granted.

The storm is already moving in Venetia. The project for placing the Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico is designed as a compensation to Austria for the loss of her Venetian province. For the surrender of an uneasy province, she is to be bribed with a still more uneasy throne. But there are difficulties in the way. Juarez has not the slightest intention of giving up without a struggle; and it is by no means clear that the Mexicans themselves are willing to accept a foreign sovereign. Nor is this all. The American government has a standing policy respecting Mexico which nothing but adversity will make her forego. The admission of European influence in any shape on the great continent, from the northernmost spur of the Rocky Mountains to the last dip of the Andes in the sea, is regarded as an invasion of American rights; and if President Lincoln be unable just now to come to the rescue, either by furnishing contingents, or purchasing up the debts, he will protest against the imposition of a European monarch upon Mexico, and reserve open resistance to future opportunity. None of these difficulties are insuperable, but they present considerations which cannot be overlooked. At first, it was imagined that the proposal was a mere *canard*; but it has gradually gained authenticity and weight, and undoubtedly, however it may eventuate, it engrosses at present a large share of attention in the columns of the leading journals of Europe.

The approaching advent of Parliament has imparted a visible bustle to the town. The Clubs are beginning to fill, and to pulsate with political life. About the hour when the evening papers come in, the attendance thickens in the reading-rooms, and between seven o'clock and ten the dining saloons, which have been very sparsely occupied during the last few months, now display a scene of animation which betokens a coming excitement. Lord Palmerston's notification that business of importance will be at once submitted to Parliament, has brought shoals of members to town, who, otherwise, might have been glad to linger a little longer in the country. The streets also indicate an increased pressure, and on all sides signs may be discerned of the commencement of a session of unusual interest.

The disgraceful Windham case is finished at last, after occupying thirty-four days of incessant labour, and ploughing up more nauseous details of profligacy than any trial that has taken place within our memory. The jury has found Mrs. Windham sane, and incapable of taking care of himself and his affairs. They could not conscientiously have come to any other conclusion. Mr. Windham is not in a state which would justify his detention in a lunatic asylum. Whether it is for his own good that he should be left to drift down the tide of temptations upon which he is thus cast, without guide or protector, is another question. Society is interested only in the vindication of the liberty of the subject, and that is fully satisfied by a verdict which, in other respects, there is much reason to deplore.

The preparations for the Great Exhibition are rapidly advancing, and scarcely a day passes in which the newspapers do not devote many columns to the description of the progress of the building, the character of the internal decorations, and the distribution of space for the clamorous competitors from all parts of the globe. That the result will be worthy of all this gigantic preliminary work, and of the incredible sums expended upon it, we confidently anticipate. The crush of visitors is expected to be so overwhelming, that the principal object of anxiety at this moment is to provide means of access for their accommodation from all points of the compass. With this view it has been determined to sink a road across Hyde-park from Bayswater to Kensington, which on the Brompton side the map is literally scarred over with tracks for carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians.

AMERICA.

(*From the Home News, Feb.* 3.)

It was announced in our last that Mr. Cameron had retired from the Secretaryship of the Federal army. It is understood that he did not agree with the President in managing the war on sound principles with reference to slavery questions. Mr. Cameron was inclined to take the Abolitionist view of things, and advocated arming the slaves. Therefore the President had permitted him to retire, and had placed in his stead a man who was presumed to be sound on these questions. The new Secretary, the Hon. E. M. Stanton, is a lawyer, and has been for many years a resident of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. He acquired in his profession a reputation for ability and industry. Mr. Stanton is in politics a strong anti-slavery man. The slavery question it is known that Mr. Stanton's views, like those of the President, are firmly opposed to any of the schemes of proclaiming emancipation of arming the slaves. Mr. Stanton was Attorney-General in the cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, at the close of the last administration.

Congress has confirmed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. The appointment is reported to be generally popular.

The Washington correspondent of the 'New York World' alludes to other probable changes in the cabinet:—

The city is filled with rumours respecting the probable retirement of at least two other members of the cabinet. The Hon. Caleb B Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, are the gentlemen indicated by the gossip of the hotels. Mr. Smith, who enjoys in a high degree the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, will, it is said, assume one of the vacant seats in the Supreme Court, while Mr. Blair will decline any other appointment at the hands of the President. People who profess to know say an unguarded letter to General Fremont, in which General Scott and other high officials are criticised, is at the bottom of this matter. Mr. Holt may fill Mr. Smith's place, and Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, Mr. Blair's, but, of course, nobody knows anything about it. The President has every confidence in Mr. Welles, and he is not to be disturbed.

Mr Russell also writes that "with Mr. Cameron others must go":—

The President is putting his foot down with a vengeance, and, if it comes to a struggle between Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton, no one can predict what sacrifices of men and measures may not be made ere the factions take up the issues. It is proved, indeed, that in international questions the North American Demos is as mild a creature as ever felt the dominant knee and spur of the conqueror. There is scare a man in broad America who can in his heart and of his words support as an abstract act of right the surrender of the unhappy Southern commissioners and their secretaries. Unfortunately, in the abstract public opinion has been against it since it took place, just as it menaced unheard of wars before it, in case Great Britain asked for the surrender. The menaces are now in *pauto post futurum*. I am sure I do no injustice to the popular sentiment from as very high up to as very low down as can be found in a republic, when I assert that the general feeling with regard to England in the matter of the Slidel and Mason is, that she took an opportunity to make a demand which would have been resisted had America been strong, and that right or wrong, the United States mean to be avenged for the concession forced upon them, not by a sense of justice, but by a consciousness of their own weakness, whenever and if ever they have the chance. If there be injustice done to them in that expression, their own words written and spoken, are alone to blame. But at least let us admit that Demos feels the reins and bows his neck to the yoke. Mr. Lincoln is willing to enter for the prize of facile submission to necessity. But can Mr. Welles stay it? Mr. Cameron goes on his watery way. The vast majority of the Congress, which is rapidly becoming an Opposition, to gain its position by the sacrifice of its principles? And, in proportion as the acts of Congress savour of black republicanism, is the President to leave his cabinet with the barm of the old democracy? There are 100,000 men at the south side of the Potomac, but there are 500,000 ready to spring to the capital, and if you embarrass the government and annoy the generals, and insult the army, you may she made to feel that the Frankenstein you have created is strong enough to be your master, if not your destroyer.

There is no reason to believe that Mr. Cameron's resignation is in any way connected with the wholesale and almost unexampled corruption which statements recently laid before Congress disclose in the matter of the army contracts. It appears that contracts for the supply of arms have been given to all classes of people—to ex-members of Congress, cosmopolitan travellers, newspaper editors, Methodist ministers—in fact, to anybody who wanted to snatch a profit from the expenditure necessitated by the war. The best example of the lengths to which the criminal misuse of money has gone is to be found in the purchase of cavalry. Out of a thousand horses, nearly half were found to be fit only for the water-carts, or the cat's-meat man, or not even for that fate. The beasts were afflicted with every ill to which the horse is liable, including glanders. Not one was worth £4, although the outline had been at the rate of £24 apiece; and five millions sterling had been thus expended on cavalry regiments. Precisely the same fraudulent activity had laden large bodies of troops with worthless firearms, at a price exceeding that which ought to have been given for the best. A million of boots had been bought at 3s. a pair too much.

The 'New York Times' declares that Mr. Lovejoy's recent speech against England was a libel on American sentiment, and does not represent the feelings of the nation. It was, it says, a disgrace to the House of Representatives.

General M'Clellan has been before the congressional committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war. He is reported to have expressed confidence in the early termination of the rebellion.

The Cairo Mississipi expedition consists of 19 regiments of Infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

A mass meeting of German citizen has been held at NewYork for the purpose of denouncing the treatment received by General Sigel at the hands of the Government. Resolutions were passed in favour of energetic action until the injustice done to General Sigel should be atoned for.

Congress has passed a bill for an annual tax, which, together with the tariff receipts, will produce 50,000,000 dollars annually. It has also passed a bill to prevent the Chinese coolie trade being carried on in American ships.

The 'New York World' publishes a list of 131 light houses destroyed and lightships removed by rebels since the war began, furnished, by E. and G. W. Blunt, the well-known nautical publishers. The Charleston lighthouse on Morris Island was blown up by order of the rebel military authorities on the night of the 25th of December.

The 'Boston Journal' of the 13th of January makes the following complimentary remarks on British officers:—

More than 20 British staff and field officers were at one of the principal hotels in Boston on Friday and Saturday last, en route for Canada. They were a fine looking set of men, and by their absence of fuss and pretention put to the blush many of the minor officers of our volunteers. From the tons of baggage which accompanied them it is presumable they intend to remain some time in the Canadas.

It is intended to organise and equip the militia of the loyal States, attention being particularly directed to the artillery.

Work in the New York navy-yards had become slack, the "mortar fleet" being nearly fitted out. The expedition for which these vessels were intended was expected to be the last of those about to be undertaken on the Atlantic seaboard, as the government agents had ceased to charter or purchase steamers and sailing vessels, ferryboats, canal-boats, and whatever other variety of naval craft they could obtain. The New York shipbuilders were preparing proposals for the 20 gunboats, or, more accurately speaking "iron-clad steam batteries," which were provided for in a bill before Congress.

FRANCE.

(*From the Home News, Feb.* 3.)

THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The French Chambers were opened on the 27th January by the emperor in person. The following is a translation of the speech delivered by his majesty:—

Gentlemen Senators,

Gentlemen Deputies,

The year which has just passed, despite certain anxieties, has been peace consolidated. All the rumours purposely propagated on imaginary pretences have fallen to the ground of themselves before the simple reality of facts.

My relations with foreign Powers give me the fullest satisfaction, and the visits of several sovereigns have contributed still more to strengthen our bonds of friendship. The King of Prussia, in coming to France, has been able to judge for himself of our desire to unite ourselves still closer with a government and with a people who are advancing with a firm and sure step towards progress.

I have recognised the Kingdom of Italy, with the firm intention of contributing, by sympathetic and disinterested advice, to conciliate two causes the antagonism of which disturbs the public mind and conscience everywhere.

The civil war which desolates America has seriously compromised our commercial interests. Nevertheless so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated. Our establishment in Cochin China has been consolidated by the valour of our soldiers and sailors. The Spaniards associated in our enterprise will find, I hope, in those countries, the reward of their courageous support. The Annamites make a feeble resistance to our power, and we should not be at war with any one if, in Mexico the proceedings of an unscrupulous government had not obliged us to join Spain and England in protecting our fellow-countrymen, and in suppressing attempts against humanity and the rights of nations. Nothing can arise out of this conflict of a nature to shake confidence in the future.

Free from foreign cares I have directed my attention more especially to the state of our finances. A candid statement (*exposé sincère*) has placed the real state of affairs before you. I shall only say a few words on the subject. The public expressed astonishment (*s'est ému*) at the sum of 963,000,000f. to which the floating debt has risen; but that debt, if to be henceforth considered, need give no cause for anxiety, for it had already attained the figure before 1848, a period when the revenues of France were far from approaching what they are at the present moment. Moreover, let first be deducted from this amount the 652,000,000f. which weighed upon the State at a period anterior to the empire; then the 78,000,000f. repaid to the rentes-holders (*rentiers*) at the time of the conversion; then the 233,000,000f. odd unsecured, caused in the last two budgets by distant expeditions, and which it might have been possible to secure by a loan.

It will be seen that, since the establishment of the empire—thanks, it is true, to the consolidations successively operated—the public debt (*découvert*) has not increased in proportion to the wants for which it was necessary to provide, and to the advantages obtained during the last 10 years. In fact, gentlemen, it would not be just to forget the increase of expenses caused by the annual interest of the loans contracted for two wars which have not been devoid of glory; the 622,000,000f. francs employed by the Treasury in the great works of public utility, independently of the three milliards appropriated by companies in the completion of 6553 kilometres of railways; the establishment of the network of telegraphic communication; the improvement of the condition of nearly all the servants of the State; the improvement of the soldier's welfare; the *cadres* of the army placed on a footing in keeping with the exigencies of peace, the dignity of France; the transformation of the fleet and of all our *matériel* for the artillery; the restoration of our buildings for public worship and of our public monuments.

All these outlays have given a beneficial impulse to public labour throughout the empire. Have not seven cities re-enriched themselves, enriched by prosperity of agriculture, and our foreign commerce increase from 2 milliards 600 millions to 5 milliards 800 millions? In short, by the sole increase of public prosperity the resources of the State have increased by many hundreds of millions.

This enumeration shows us the full extent of the financial resources of France; and yet, whatever may have been the origin of the deficits—however legitimate may have been the expense—it was prudent not to increase them. With this object in view, I have proposed a radical means to the Senate, which confers upon the Legislative body a higher control and associates it closer with my policy. But this measure was not, as may easily be supposed, an expedient to lighten my responsibility. It was a spontaneous and serious reform, of a nature to force us to be economical. In renouncing the right to open supplementary and extraordinary credits in the interval between the sessions, it was nevertheless essential to reserve the power of providing for unforeseen necessities.

The system of transfers provides the means, and it has the advantage of limiting that power (*faculte*) to really urgent and indispensable wants. The strict application of this new system will assist us in placing our financial system on the soundest basis. I count upon your patriotism and intelligence to second my efforts by your willing support.

The budget will be presented to you immediately on the opening of the session. It is not without regret that I have decided to propose to you a readjustment of certain taxes, but by the progress of our revenue I am convinced the increased burden of taxation will only be temporary.

You will first have to turn your attention to the project of law relative to the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., the object of which is, by equitably conciliating the interests of the treasury and those of its creditors, to prepare the consolidation of the debt.

Gentlemen, I have frankly stated to you the actual position of affairs. You are aware that whenever an opportunity of a useful reform has presented itself I have resolutely taken advantage of it. I shall not nevertheless, maintain less intact the fundamental bases of the constitution which has already acquired for the country 10 years of order and prosperity. I am aware that it is the fate of all real power to be misunderstood at first, misinterpreted, and their most praiseworthy acts distorted by party spirit, but those who raise this outcry are powerless when the confidence of the nation is possessed and when nothing has been neglected to deserve it This sentiment, which displays itself on every occasion, is my most precious reward, and is my greatest strength. Should unforeseen events occur, such as the dearness of provisions and scarcity of labour, the people may suffer, but in their justice they will not hold me responsible for their sufferings, because they are aware that all my thoughts, all my efforts, all my acts incessantly tend to improve their condition and increase the prosperity of France.

Let us not delude ourselves as to what we still have to accomplish, but, at the same time, let us congratulate ourselve at having traversed 10 years amid the quiet of satisfied populations and the union of the great bodies of the State.

Let us persevere in our task with energy, and let us put our trust in Providence, who has always given us visible proofs of His protection.

The emperor's speech was much applauded throughout, with the single exception of the sentence referring to Rome.

No business had been transacted down to the 31st of January, beyond fixing a day for the discussion of a bill to carry out the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and a declaration from M. Morny, President of the Corps Législatif, that written speeches would no longer be allowed.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

(*From the Home News, Feb.* 3.)

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY TO MR. SEWARD.

The following additional correspondence with her Majesty's Minister at the United States on the affair of the Trent is published in the 'Gazette' of January 28:—

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

Foreign-office, Jan. 23, 1862.

My Lord,—I mentioned in my despatch of the 10th January, that her Majesty's Government differed from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he had arrived, and that I should state to you on a future occasion wherein these differences consisted. I now proceed to do so.

It is necessary to observe that I propose to discuss the questions involved, in this correspondence solely on the principles of international law. Mr. Seward himself, speaking of the capture of the four gentlemen taken from on board the Trent, says:—"The question before us is whether this proceeding was authorised by, and conducted according to, the law of nations." This is, in fact, the nature of the question which has been, but happily is no longer at issue. It concerned the respective rights of belligerents and of neutrals. What must, therefore, disappear entirely from our minds the allegation that the captured persons were rebels, and we must consider them only as enemies of the United States at war with its government, for that is the ground on which Mr. Seward ultimately places the discussion. It is the only ground upon which foreign governments can treat it.

The first inquiry that arises, therefore, is, as Mr. Seward states it, "Were the persons named, and their supposed despatches, contraband of war?"

Upon this question her Majesty's Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward.

The general right and duty of a neutral Power to maintain its communications and friendly relations with both belligerents cannot be disputed. "A neutral nation," says Vattel,* "continues, with the two parties at war, in the several relations nature has placed between nations. It is ready to perform towards both of them all the duties of humanity, reciprocally due from nation to nation." In the performance of these duties, on both sides, the neutral nation has itself a most direct and material interest; especially when it has numerous citizens, resident in the territories of both belligerents; and when its citizens, resident both there and at home, have property of great value in the territories of the belligerents, which may be exposed to danger from acts of confiscation and violence if the protection of their own government should be withheld. This is the case with respect to British subjects during the present civil war in North America.

Acting upon these principles, Sir William Scott, in the case of the Caroline,† during the war between Great Britain and France, decided that the carrying of despatches from the French ambassador resident in the United States to the government of France by an United States merchant ship was no violation of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Great Britain and France, and that such despatches could not be treated as contraband of war. "The neutral country," he said, "has a right to preserve its relations with the enemy, and you are not at liberty to conclude that any communication between them can partake, in any degree, of the nature of hostility against you. The enemy may have its hostile projects to be attempted with the neutral State, but your reliance is on the integrity of that neutral State, that it will not knowingly favour or participate in such designs, but, as far as its own councils and actions are concerned, will oppose them. And if there should be private reasons to suppose that this confidence in the good faith of the neutral State has a doubtful foundation, that is matter for the caution of the government, to be countersteed by just measures of preventive policy; but it is no ground on which this court can pronounce that the neutral carrier has violated his duty bearing despatches, which as far as he can know, may be presumed to be of an innocent nature, and in the maintenance of a pacific connection." And he continues, shortly afterwards:—"It is to be considered also, with regard to this question, what may be due to the convenience of the neutral State; for its interest may require that the intercourse of correspondence with the enemy's country should not be altogether interdicted. It might be thought to amount almost to a declaration that an ambassador from the enemy shall not reside in the neutral State if he is declared to be debarred from the only means of communicating with his own. Nor to what useful result can it tend if there is without the opportunities of such a communication? It is too much to say that all the business of the two States shall be transacted by the minister of the neutral State resident in the enemy's country. The practice of nations has allowed to neutral States the privilege of receiving ministers from the belligerent States, and the use and convenience of an immediate negotiation with them."

That these principles must necessarily extend to every kind of diplomatic communication between government and government, whether by sending or receiving ambassadors or commissioners personally, or by sending or receiving despatches from or to such ambassadors or commissioners, or from or to the respective governments, is too plain to need argument; and it seems no less clear that such communications must be as legitimate and innocent in their first commencement as afterwards, and that the rule cannot be restricted to the case in which diplomatic relations are already formally established, the residence of an accredited minister of the belligerent Power in the neutral country. It is the neutrality of the one party to the communications and not either the mode of the communication or the time when it first takes place, which furnishes the test of the true application of the principle. The only distinction arising out of the peculiar circumstances of a civil war and of the non-recognition of the independence of the *de facto* government of one of the belligerents either by the other belligerent or by the neutral Power, is this; that "for the purpose of avoiding the difficulties which might arise from a formal and positive solution of these questions, diplomatic agents are frequently substituted, who are clothed with the powers and enjoy the immunities of ministers though they are not invested with the representative character, nor entitled to diplomatic honours."‡ Upon this footing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who are expressly stated by Mr. Seward to have been sent as pretended ministers plenipotentiary from the Southern States to the Courts of St. James and of Paris, must have been sent, and would have been, if at all, received; and the reception of these gentlemen upon this footing could not have been justly regarded, according to the law of nations, as a hostile or unfriendly act towards the United States. Nor, indeed, is it clear that these gentlemen would have been clothed with any powers, or have enjoyed any immunities beyond those accorded to diplomatic agents not officially recognised.

It appears to her Majesty's Government to be a necessary and certain deduction from these principles, that the conveyance of public agents of this character from Havannah to St. Thomas on their way to Great Britain and France, and of their credentials or despatches if any) on board the Trent, was not and could not be a violation of the duties of neutrality on the part of that vessel; and both for that reason, and also because the destination of these persons and of their despatches was *bond fide* neutral, it is in the judgment of her Majesty's Government clear and certain that they were not contraband.

The doctrine of contraband has its whole foundation and origin in the principle which is nowhere more accurately explained than in the following passage of Bynkershock. After stating in general terms the duty of impartial neutrality, he adds:—"Et sane id, quod modo dicebam, non tantum ratio docet, sed et usus, inter omnes fere gentes receptus. Quamvis enim libera sint com amicorum nostrorum hossibus commercia, usu tamen placuit, ne alteruturm his rebus juvemus, quibus bellum contra amicos nostros instruatur et foveatur. Non licet igitur alteruri adverere ea, quibus in bello gerendo opus habet; ut sunt tormenta, arma, et quorum præcipuus in bello usus, milites. . . Optime jure interdictum est, ne quid eorum hostibus subministremus; quia his rebus nos ipsi quodammodo videremur amicis nostris belum facere."*

The principle of contraband of war is here clearly explained; and it is impossible that men, or dispatches, which do not come within that principle, can in this sense be contraband. The penalty of knowingly carrying contraband of war is, as Mr. Seward states, nothing less than the confiscation of the ship; but it is impossible that this penalty can be incurred when the neutral has done no more than employ means usual among nations for maintaining his own proper relations with one of the belligerents. It is of the very essence of the definition of contraband that the articles should have a hostile, and not a neutral, destination. "Goods," says Lord Stowell,† "going to a neutral port, cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going there being equally lawful. The rule respecting contraband," he adds, "as I have always understood it, is, that articles must be taken *in delicto*, in the actual prosecution of the voyage to an enemy's port." On what just principle can it be contended that a hostile destination is less necessary, or a neutral destination more noxious, for constituting a contraband character in the case of public agents or despatches, than in the case of arms and ammunition?

Mr. Seward seeks to support his conclusion on this point by a reference to the well-known dictum of Sir William Scott in the case of the Caroline, that "you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage;" ‡ and to another dictum of the same judge, in the case of Orozembo, that civil functionaries, "if sent for a purpose intimately connected with the hostile operations," § may fall under the same rule with persons whose employment is directly military.

These quotations are, as it seems to her Majesty's Government, irrelevant. The words of Sir W. Scott are, in both cases, applied by Mr. Seward in a sense different from that in which they were used. Sir William Scott does not say that an ambassador, sent from a belligerent to a neutral State, may be stopped as contraband while on his passage on board a neutral vessel belonging to that or any other neutral State; nor that, if he be not contraband, the other belligerent would have any right to stop the vessel on such a voyage. The sole question which Sir William Scott had in view was to explain the extent and limits of the doctrine of the inviolability of ambassadors, in virtue of that character; for he says:—

"The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against them, by Vattel and other writers upon these subjects, are that you may exercise your right of war against them wherever the character of hostility exists. You may stop the ambassador of your enemy in his passage; but when he has arrived, and has taken upon him the functions of his office, and has been admitted in his representative character, he becomes a sort of middle-man, entitled to peculiar privileges, as set apart for the protection of the relations of amity and peace, in maintaining which all nations are in some degree interested."

There is certainly nothing in this passage from which an inference can be drawn so totally opposed to the general tenour of the whole judgment as that an ambassador proceeding to that country to which he is sent, and on board a neutral vessel belonging to that country, can be stopped on the ground that the conveyance of such an ambassador is a breach of neutrality, which it must be if he be contraband of war. Sir William Scott is here expressing not his own opinion merely, but the doctrine which he considers to have been laid down by writers of authority upon the subject. No writer of authority has ever suggested that an ambassador proceeding to a neutral State on board one of its merchant ships is contraband of war.

The only writer named by Sir William Scott is Vattel, whose words are these:—"On peut encore attaquer et arreter ses gens" (*i.e.* gens de l'ennemi) "partout ou on a la liberte d'exercer des actes d'hostilite. Non seulement donc on peut justement refuser le passage aux Ministres qu'un ennemi envoye a d'autres Souverains; on les arrete meme, s'ils entreprennent de passer secretement et sans permission dans les lieux dont on est maitre."

And he adds as an example the seizure of a French ambassador, when passing through the dominions of Hanover during war between England and France, by the King of England, who was also sovereign of Hanover.

The rule, therefore, to be collected from these authorities is, that you may stop an enemy's ambassador in any place of which you are yourself the master, or in any other place where you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Your own territory or ships of your own country, are places of which you are undoubtedly master. The enemy's territory, or the enemy's ships, are places in which you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Neutral vessels, guilty of no violation of the laws of neutrality, are places where you have no right to exercise acts of hostility.

It would be an inversion of the doctrine that ambassadors have peculiar privileges to argue that they are less protected than other men. The right conclusion is that an ambassador sent to a neutral Power is inviolable on the high seas, as well as in neutral waters, while under the protection of the neutral flag.

The other dictum of Sir William Scott, in the case of the Orozembo, is even less to the present question. That related to the case of a neutral ship which, upon the effect of the evidence given on the trial was held by the court-to have been engaged as an enemy's transport, to convey the enemy's military officers, and some of his civil officers whose duties were intimately connected with military operations, from the enemy's country to one of the enemy's colonies, which was about to be the theatre of those operations, the whole being done under colour of a simulated neutral destination. But as long as a neutral government, within whose territories no military operations are carried on adheres to its profession of neutrality the duties of civil officers on a mission to that government and within its territory cannot possibly be "connected with" any "military operations," in the sense in which these words were used by Sir William Scott, as indeed is rendered quite clear by the passages already cited from this own judgement in the case of the Caroline.

In connection with this part of the subject it is necessary to notice a remarkable passage in Mr. Seward's note, in which he says, "I assume in the present case what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neutral port to another port does not modify the right of the belligerent capture." If indeed, the immediate and ostensible voyage of the Trent had been to a neutral port, but her ultimate and real destination to some port of the en

for future of leave or length of service, if due advantage had not been taken of the privilege. It would also be required that the majority of yong men should obtain assistance in the shape of introductions from the India House to the authorities in the law courts and elsewhere to admit them into the offices and enable them to learn the practical working of the courts. Some would be able to procure the introductions for themselves, but others, probably the majority, would require assistance.

This scheme differs greatly from that proposed by Mr. Howard, but not more than is to be expected, when we recollect than one is proposed by a Barrister of the Supreme Court, the Head of the Educational Department, and the other by a practical man. I would not be thought to depreciate Mr. Howard's scheme, nor to value too highly self-education, which so frequently culminates in *self-conceit*; but it must be clear to the most superficial observers that the scheme proposed by Mr. Howard would only qualify a man for the theoretical part of his work as a lawyer: he would have the practical part and knowledge of the people to learn afterwards, and that probably at a time of life when ethnology so circumscribed becomes distasteful.

The 10th paragraph of Mr. Howard's letter, in which he proposes that, besides hearing lectures, the students should attend the Small Cause Court, the Supreme Court and the Sudder Adawlut, and report cases, has not escaped my notice; but I do not anticipate much advantage from any such plan, for practically in the Sudder the arrangement will be impossible, except the student be, as I have proposed, attached to that Court or the Registrar's office; and in the other Courts it would be so irksome, that I am confident most students would give up in disgust.

The Sudder Adawlut is not a Court of Original Jurisdiction, but of appeal. No witnesses are examined in the Court, and only those papers read which relate to the point of appeal. The student, therefore, from merely attending the Court, would obtain but a slight insight into the case which was then engaging the Judge's attention; and unless he had access to the papers of the case itself, through the Registrar's office, his time would, I know, be wasted.

The Supreme Court and Small Cause Court are Courts of Original Jurisdiction, but the whole of the work in those Courts is conducted through interpreters and I know of nothing more irksome to a man able to understand the witness deposing in his own language, than having to listen to a case tried through any interpreter, the advantages gained will be more than counterbalanced by the time lost in listening to the translation when the original would suffice.

It is impossible to sketch a course of study equally applicable to all young men even of twenty years of age; but the one I have drawn will, I think, be found to adapt itself to most characters. It is formed in part on personal experience, and on a long observation of the training some of our best servants have undergone, to initiate them into the customs and feelings of the Natives. I have two of our servants now in my mind of most opposite character, who underwent in their early training much such a course as I have proposed. They neither of them ultimately adopted the judicial branch of the Service, but both distinguished themselves; the one is dead, the other still lives an honour to the Service.

There is, I know, one great objection to this plan, and that is the infliction it may be on men of the standing of Chief Secretaries and Revenue Commissioners to have young men who may not take any interest in their duties, or whose tastes and habits may entirely differ from their own, constant attendance, or continued charge upon them.

The plan requires that the young men should be earnest in their work, and that their elders should take a lively interest in them; and though this may not always be attainable, and the young men may fall short of what is expected from them, still it is, I think, more likely to be successful than any scheme which keeps men,—otherwise their own masters,—in a state of pupilage and in attendance upon the lectures in this country, where the professors could not be placed in authority over them, for no young men in the Civil Service would brook their control, and where the amount of legal knowledge the young men might acquire would hardly compensate for their ignorance of the people whose lives and interests are to be at their arbitration.

The point to be aimed at is the greatest amount of knowledge of the law administered in this country, and of law in general, which a man can obtain before he is thirty years of age, combined with a knowledge of the people over whom he is placed. The complete education of a Barrister will not furnish the latter; for I have no hesitation in saying that no men know so little of the country as the Barristers do, even at the end of their career; and this I say individually, for I have known some of the most distinguished of them intimately. The course to be pursued must, therefore, be one which will give a better knowledge of the people than Barristers possess, though it may be with inferior knowledge of exclusively English law; but great accomplishment in that may be abandoned in a country where the Statute law of England is not the law of the land. Indeed, I am inclined to think that a better legal education for men intended for Judges in this country would be obtained in Columbia or Harvard University in the United States of America, (if such Professors as Kent and Story are still to be found there,) than in any part of the United Kingdom, where the "law of the land" is the main object of study.

I now pass these papers on. I hope my Honorable colleague Mr. Reeves will find that my scheme embraces the objects he had in view in the 5th and following paragraphs of his Minute of the 4th November 1859, which appeared to me to indicate his wish, as it is mine, that the education of young Civilians in this country, whether they adopt the Judicial, Political, or Revenue lines, should be such as to make them thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people, as well as with our Revenue and other systems. If the Board are induced to adopt any or all of my suggestions, my time has not been wasted, nor have I entertained them unnecessarily. If they adhere to Mr. Howard's scheme I hope it will be found more practical than I fear it is, and that the judicial officers trained under it will have that knowledge of the Natives, their manners and customs, which is essential when the presiding officer in the Court is not only Judge, but Jury also, and this, as is too frequently the case in the Mofussil, to depend upon his own knowledge to unravel those difficulties which so often arise during the trial of apparently the simplest case.

20th March 1861. (Sd) W. E. FARRE.

—Times of India, Feb. 24.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief we hear leaves for Mahableshwur on the 6th proximo.—*Poona Observer, Feb. 11.*

BENGAL.

We observe that the Secretary of State has granted Mr. W. M. Low, of the Bengal Civil Service, a gratuity of eighteen months' regimental pay as a Captain, for the wound which he received in action in September 1857.—*Englishman, Feb. 18.*

WYNAAD.

On the 21st October last the Director of Revenue Settlement was instructed to make arrangements for the measurement of Coffee and other cultivation in Wainad for the purpose of taxation, for the survey of private Estates where the parties wish this to be done at their own cost, and also for the survey of Government lands. On the 24th December he replied as follows:—"To enable the Coffee Planters to decide whether they will have their estates measured in their integrity, it is necessary to determine the rate of charge per acre. This has been considered with the superintendent of Revenue Survey, who states that 4 Annas an acre will, as a rule cover the cost, but that 5 Annas an acre may be required in some more difficult localities. The survey of estates will include a map showing their limits and the principal topographical features with some further detail for cultivation. According to the present mode of taxing the cultivation only, it is necessary for the Government to measure the extent of the same at their own cost, as this cannot be exacted from the Planters. In the case, therefore, of Planters wishing their estates to be surveyed and mapped in their integrity at their own cost, some deduction may reasonably be made on account of the details in the cultivation which must necessarily be measured in any case at the cost of Government, though they need not be shown in fair maps, if required only for the purpose of taxation. I beg therefore, to recommend for the sanction of Government Major Priestley's suggestion, that the rates to be charged to the Planters should be 2 annas an acre on the extent of cultivation, and 4 annas an acre as a rule on the rest of the estates, and 5 Annas in case of more than ordinary difficulty. Major Priestley's letter contains a scale of establishments at a monthly cost of Rupees 1,498-10-8, which he considers it will be necessary to retain after the Survey party is broken up at the close of the present season, for the annual measurement of cultivation for the purpose of taxation and for the survey of estates at the Planter's cost. This will be separately submitted with any modifications that may appear necessary after further experience in the present season."

Government have approved of the scale of charges proposed by Major Priestley for the survey of private properties in Wainad; but they are not prepared permanently to retain so large a survey party as Major Priestley proposes. His scheme is declared to require careful re-consideration after consultation with the collector.—*Madras Times, Feb. 21.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We have various reports as to the movements of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but we do not regard any of them as authentic. "It is possible," (says one of our Correspondents) "that Sir Hugh will pay a visit to Meerut, before he goes to Simlah; but I do not think it probable."—*Mofussilite, Feb. 11.*

A letter from the Punjab says, (in a rather off-handed manner) "*Cust* is going to China, and *Japan*. If this be true, the Government, for some time, will be deprived the services of a very invaluable and enterprising public servant."—*Id*

Advertisements.

General Mess on the Strangers' Ground, Esplanade Tent, No. 25.

THE above Establishment will commence business from 19th November 1861. Gentlemen will be accommodated from that day.

SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.

19th November 1861.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judical, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	Rs.	0	14
¾ " "	Rs.	1	0 as.
1 " "	"	1	2 "
1 " "	"	1	6 "

For lengths of over 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	Rs.	0	12
¾ " "	"	0	14
1 " "	Rs.	1	0 as.
1 " "	"	1	4 "

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Couries Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Best Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine
Indian Gold.
Alberts. Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards. Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards. Brooches.
Hair Rings. Bracelets.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, established 1851.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mousseline de sil Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Spring, Plain and Striped Muslin de ai Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.
Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crêpe, & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly triumed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.
White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zouve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Colored.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.
Real Valanciennes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crêpe Collars and Sleeve
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.
Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.
Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valenciennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.
White Glacé and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Medical Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.
Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rich Black Glacé Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

Also.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D' ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire dan Life Insurance Comanpy

ARMY AND EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND Co., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds. —SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

New Literary and Political Paper for India and the Colonies.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, SCIENCE, AND ART,
For India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Annual Subscription (including postage to any part of the World), 12s.

The "ORIENTAL BUDGET" is a perfect record of the *Literature* and *Political History* of the Month, and contains a complete Summary of *Scientific, Dramatic, and Artistic* intelligence.

Published on the 1st of every Month by
Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

AGENTS:—
Calcutta.—Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
Madras.—Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co.
Bombay.—Chesson & Woodhall.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, sops-and-bottoms, or-pap, the infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on wheat bread alone grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, parctice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions:
Sole Agent Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of the same during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without delay the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions the discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Rifle Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

Loysel's Patent Hydrostatic Tea & Coffee Percolators.

THE Hydrostatic percolator will produce instantaneously from 1 Pint to 100 Gallons of Tea and Coffee, of unrivalled Aroma and brightness, with a saving of 50 per cent. Universally adopted in France since the Times for Short Teas at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, where it was awarded the Medal by the International Jury. As used already by upwards of 85,000 Families, and at the House of Commons; the Clubs (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the Crystal Palace, South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, Cremorne, the St. James's, etc. And most of the large Establishments in the Un ted Kingdom.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay—have just opened odt a number of these highly esteemed, and useful Articles. Drawings and Testimonials will be sent any where throughout India upon receipt of a stamped envelope addressed.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee hence *no waste* and the *enormous saving.*

Nothing is so troublesome to a lady as the supplying of tea and coffee to a numerous circle of friends: but with two hydrostatic percolators on the table, one for tea, the other for coffee, it is a pleasure, as the percolators may be replenished with fresh supplies of infusion every seven minutes, and all the cups of coffee and tea from first to last are equally hot, strong, aromatic and bright.

Moreover, the *elegance* of design of the *hydrostatic percolator* makes it an *ornament* to the *breakfast* or *tea table.*

Prices from Rs. 10 each upwards in block tin—white Metal and Electro-Silver of divers and designs, to hold from one Pint to four Quarts, and more.

The Hydrostatic Percolator gives the best results when applied to making infusions of vegetable substances, such as Chamomile, Orange Peel, Calumba, Cascarilla, Pasparilla, Gentian, Logs, Rhubarb, Senna, Valerian, Horse-Radish, Buchu, Cloves, Cinchona, Digitalis, Kramerice, Quassia, Roses, Serpentaria, &c.

N. B.—The Hydrostatic Percolator for making liquid extracts of other substances, such as Dye Woods, Malt, Beet Roots, and Hops, &c. are designed and constructed to order.

HERBERT & Co.
Whole sale and General Importers.
Rampart Row, near Apoll Gate.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SEMI GRAND Piano Forte, by Collard & Collard. Price Rs. 220, to effect speedy Sale.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding to England.

To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
Bombay, Marine Street, No. 2, 21st Feb. 1862.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABLISHMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

S. D' ESPERANCE.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for anything required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
PITTS, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrels.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.
Gilon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Gilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.
Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all inlines ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.
Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Piano Fortes, and all wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarinet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000
The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.	

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Swarz, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.

DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his computation of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.		Military.	
	Half-yearly.	Monthly.	Half-yearly.	Monthly.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	16 8 0	3 14 9	19 8 0	3 7 3
30	19 0 0	3 8 8	22 0 0	3 14 4
40	25 0 0	4 6 10	28 0 0	4 9 8
50	33 0 0	5 13 6	33 8 0	5 14 11
60	46 0 0	8 2 4	47 0 0	8 5 2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged* 30, *may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. P. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette.* Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing. *Also,*

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet